NORTH COAST
FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

Term: ***Five years, commencing on the date of approval by the Delegated Decision Maker, as noted below.***

For operations within the North Coast Forest District under licences held or administered by the following, collectively known as the FSP Holders:

BC Timber Sales – Skeena Business Area: North Coast Timber Sale Licences

BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Skeena

200 – 5220 Keith Avenue
Terrace, BC V8G 1LI
Phone: **250 638 5100** Fax: **250 638 5176**

Signature: *- to be signed upon submission to the Delegated Decision Maker for approval -* Date

Timber Sales Manager: N. Parry, RPF

Boyle and Dean Logging Ltd: Forest Licence A16838 *and* Thomson Industries Ltd: Forest Licence A16837

B&D

TIL

Managed by: Interpac Resources Ltd.
9701 – 201st Street
Langley, BC V1M 3E7
Phone: **604 881 2300** Fax: **604 881 2301**

or

PO Box 220
3974 Old Lakelse Lake Road
Terrace, BC V8G 3V1
Phone: **250 638 8376** Fax: **250 635 5896**

Signature: *- to be signed upon submission to the Delegated Decision Maker for approval -* Date

Licensee representative: D. George, RPF

Coast Tsimshian Resources Ltd: Non-Renewable Forest Licence A60585

coast tsimshian resources

PO Box 398
4905 Keith Avenue
Terrace, BC V8G 4B1
Phone: **250 615 2040** Fax: **250 635 2323**

Signature: *- to be signed upon submission to the Delegated Decision Maker for approval -* Date

Licensee representative: W. Drury, RPF

Triumph Timber Ltd: Forest Licence A16820

Triumph Timber

729 - 2nd Avenue West
Prince Rupert, BC V8J 1H4
Phone: **250 627 8733** Fax: **250 627 4509**

Signature: *- to be signed upon submission to the Delegated Decision Maker for approval -* Date

Licensee representative: S. Kenmuir, RPF

Authorized RPF Signature *(Plan prepared by)*:

R. Brouwer, RPF **Northwest Timberlands**

Date

Authorized approval by Delegated Decision Maker:

- to be signed upon approval -

D. Bewick, RPF, **North Coast Forest District**

Date

106-05121/

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) has been prepared for the areas within the North Coast Forest District to be managed or administered by the FSP Holders: BC Timber Sales (BCTS), Boyle and Dean Logging, Coast Tsimshian Resources, Thomson Industries, and Triumph Timber. The FSP describes

1. the planned areas of interest (known as Forest Development Units or FDUs) that will contain harvesting and road activities, and
2. strategies and results for each FDU that are consistent with applicable legislation and objectives set by government.

The results and strategies must be measurable or verifiable: this will allow the Delegated Decision Maker[1] to evaluate whether consistency with the objectives is being achieved. Within the FSP document, the description of each result or strategy will indicate whether it applies to all, some, or just one of the FDUs identified in the FSP.

Preparation of a Forest Stewardship Plan is a requirement of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA), which was enacted on January 31, 2004. The FRPA and its associated regulations identify objectives and/or prescribe requirements for the following forest values:

- Soils
- Timber (including Forest Health)
- Wildlife
- Water
- Fish
- Biodiversity
- Cultural Heritage Resources
- Recreation Resources
- Resource Features
- Visual Quality
- Forage

1.1 Description of the Area Covered by the FSP

The operating area covered by this FSP is restricted to the North Coast Forest District, but does not include any part of TFL 25. The FSP includes forty-nine (49) Forest Development Units (FDUs) as shown on the Overview map on the following page.

The FSP FDUs are spread throughout the district, from the Kitsault River in the north to Aristazabal Island in the south, and cover operations of several entities that have or administer forest tenures in the North Coast Forest District. These operations will fall under the *Forest and Range Practices Act*. The FSP covers the operations of:

- BC Timber Sales – Skeena Business Unit: Timber Sale Licences issued within the North Coast Forest District (Annual cut: 101,856 m^3)
- Boyle & Dean Logging: Forest Licence A16838 (Allowable Annual Cut (AAC): 19,295 m^3)
- Coast Tsimshian Resources Limited: Non-Renewable Forest Licence A60585 (total volume of 32,000 m^3)
- Thomson Industries Limited: Forest Licence A16837 (AAC: 29,385 m^3)
- Triumph Timber Limited: Forest Licence A16820 (AAC: 146,824 m^3)

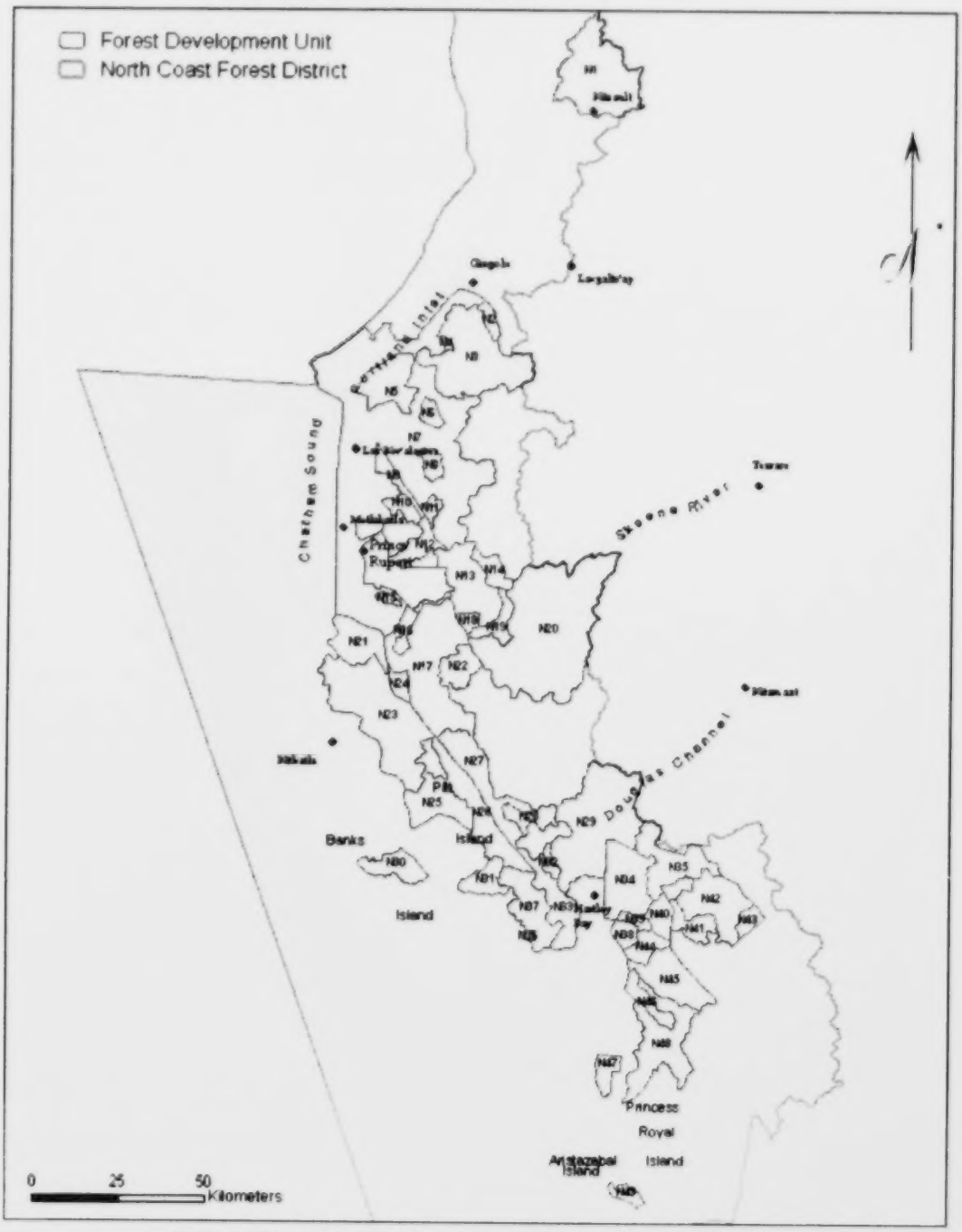
The operations of the FSP Holders are spread throughout the North Coast Forest District, and may occur within any of the FDUs specified in this FSP.

1.2 Term of the Forest Stewardship Plan

The term of this plan is for five years, starting from the date of approval.

[1] For this FSP, the Delegated Decision Maker is the District Manager of the North Coast Forest District, BC Ministry of Forests

FSP Overview Map, showing Forest Development Units



Forest Stewardship Plan - North Coast Forest District
BCTS. Boyle & Dean. Coast Tsimshian Resources. Thomson Industries. Triumph Timber

1.3 Interpretation

All references to the Forest and Range Practices Act, or to FRPA, mean the *Forest and Range Practices Act (SBC 2002, s.69, consolidated to March 31, 2005)*.

All references to the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, or to FPPR, mean the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (BC Reg 14/2004, consolidated to March 18, 2005)*.

All references to the Government Actions Regulation, or to GAR, mean the *Government Actions Regulation (BC Reg 582/2004, effective Dec 13, 2004)*, as it was on Feb 25, 2005.

All references to the North Coast Land and Resource Management Plan, or NCLRMP, mean the *North Coast Land and Resource Management Plan (February 2005)*.

1.4 Content Requirements

The required content in a FSP is described in the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) and the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (FPPR).

The basic requirements are:

- A map that shows the boundary of proposed and approved Forest Development Units (FDUs). *FRPA section 5(1)(a)*

  There are forty-nine FDUs. Details of the lands within these FDUs are shown on the 1:50,000 FSP maps, as described in **Section 4**.

- A description of the strategies and/ or results necessary to be consistent with applicable legislation, and with Objectives that have been set by government. *FRPA s. 5(1)(b)*. The strategies and results are described in **Section 2**.

- A description or a map showing the following where it exists on the FSP area. *FPPR s. 14(2), (3)*:
  - Ungulate Winter Range
  - Wildlife Habitat Areas
  - Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds
  - Lakeshore Management Zones
  - Scenic Areas
  - L1 Lakes
  - Community Watersheds
  - Old Growth Management Areas
  - Areas where harvest is prohibited
  - Timber Sale Licences, Forest Service Roads, Cutting Permits, and Road Permits held by the licensee group

  This information is provided on the FSP maps as described in **Section 4.** *Note that with respect to areas where harvest is prohibited, Protected Area Strategy Goal 1 and Goal 2 areas are not shown on the FSP maps: government direction is that these areas will be superseded by new protected areas designations in the very near future.*

- Description of the Stocking Standards that will apply on the FDUs (*FPPR s. 16*). Described in **Section 3.2**

- Where applicable, address:
  Invasive plants (*FPPR s. 17*). **Section 3.3**
  Natural range barriers (*FPPR s. 18*) **Section 3.4**
  The cumulative effect of multiple FSPs in an area (*FPPR s. 19*) **Section 3.5**

- Information on public review and advertisement, as well as efforts to meet with First Nations, must also be provided (*FRPA s. 18* and *FPPR s. 21, s. 22*) **Section 3.6**

- Signature by an authorized representative of the licencee (FRPA s. 5(3)). **Title page**

1.5 Explanation of Objectives, Strategies, and Results

Objectives are descriptions of how overall goals are to be achieved. In this case, the goals are increased flexibility in forest management, decreased administrative complexity, and maintenance of environmental protection. Objectives can vary from place to place, depending on the circumstances of the area. The FRPA defines three types of objectives:

Objectives set in regulation: These objectives are explicitly stated in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, and apply provincially.

Objectives enabled by regulation: The *Government Action Regulation* provides authority to the Ministers of Forests; Water, Land, and Air Protection; or Sustainable Resource Management to establish objectives for certain items described in the regulation. These objectives can apply at many different scales.

Habitat objectives have been established for several wildlife species ("Section 7" notices). Some Wildlife Habitat Area objectives are also expected to be established in the near future. Section SD2.3 of the *Supporting Document* to this FSP provides further discussion of these items.

Land-use objectives: These are objectives specific to a certain area that have been established through a Landscape Unit Plan or some sort of higher-level plan such as a Land and Resource Management Plan. The Minister of Sustainable Resource Management sets these objectives.

In February 2005, the North Coast Land and Resource Management Plan: Final Recommendations was published. The NCLRMP has not yet received Cabinet approval, nor has it been designated as a higher-level plan: therefore, the objectives within the LRMP are not considered land-use objectives under the FRPA. See the *Supporting Document* to this FSP for further discussion of the North Coast LRMP.

Strategies are:

- measurable or verifiable steps or practices that will be carried out in order to achieve consistency with a particular established objective, and
- the situations or circumstances that determine where in a forest development unit the steps or practices will be applied.

Results are:

- measurable or verifiable outcomes in respect of a particular established objective, and
- the situations or circumstances that determine where in a forest development unit the outcomes will be applied.

Practice Requirements can be affected by strategies or results. Under the FPPR, default practice requirements are identified that are considered to achieve some of the objectives set by government. However, the FPPR allows a FSP to provide strategies or results that can also achieve these objectives, and by doing so, the default practice requirements will no longer apply to activities under the FSP.

More information on the objectives, strategies, and results and how they relate to the forest values can be found in the *Supporting Document* to this FSP.

1.6 Parts of this Document that Comprise the Forest Stewardship Plan

In accordance with the FRPA, the only parts of this document that are considered to be the Forest Stewardship Plan are:

- The title/ signature page
- The results, strategies, and identification of which eligible forest practice requirements have been exempted, as described in **Section 2**;
- The additional information provided, discussed, or referenced in **Section 3**; and
- The 1:50,000 scale maps indicating the FDUs as attached as part of **Section 4**.

A separate document has been prepared which provides supporting information for this plan. This "Supporting Document" is not considered part of the Forest Stewardship Plan.

1.7 Acronyms

Acronyms used in the FSP or Supporting Document are as follows:

AIA:	Archaeological Impact Assessment
AOA:	Archaeological Overview Assessment
BA:	Basal Area
BCTS:	British Columbia Timber Sales
BEC:	Biological, Ecological, and Climatic; or Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification
C&E:	Compliance and Enforcement
CDC:	Conservation Data Center
CWD:	Coarse Woody Debris
CWH:	Coastal Western Hemlock
DDM:	Delegated Decision Maker
DFO:	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
EBM:	Ecosystem-based Management
EMS:	Environmental Management System
FDP:	Forest Development Plan
FDU:	Forest Development Unit
FL:	Forest Licence
FLTC:	Forestry Licence To Cut
FPPR:	Forest Planning and Practices Regulation
FRPA:	Forest and Range Practices Act
FSP:	Forest Stewardship Plan
GAR:	Government Actions Regulation
GWM:	General Wildlife Measure
HLP:	Higher Level Plan
HPG:	Hydroriparian Planning Guide
ICH:	Interior Cedar-Hemlock
ILMB:	Integrated Land Management Bureau
LRMP:	Land and Resource Management Plan
LU:	Landscape Unit
MH:	Mountain Hemlock
MoE:	Ministry (or Minister) of Environment
MoF:	Ministry (or Minister) of Forests
MoFR:	Ministry (or Minister) of Forests and Range
MSRM:	Ministry (or Minister) of Sustainable Resource Management
MWLAP:	Ministry (or Minister) of Water, Land and Air Protection
NDT:	Natural Disturbance Type
NLG:	Nisga'a Lisims Government
NWC:	Nass Wildlife Committee
NRFL:	Non-Renewable Forest Licence
OGMA:	Old Growth Management Area
OSBG:	Objective Set By Government
QP:	Qualified Professional
RIC:	Resource Inventory Committee

RMA:	Riparian Management Area
RMZ:	Riparian Management Zone
RPBio:	Registered Professional Biologist
RPF:	Registered Professional Forester
RRZ:	Riparian Reserve Zone
SRMP:	Sustainable Resource Management Plan
SP:	Site Plan
TFL:	Tree Farm Licence
TRP:	Total Resource Plan
TSA:	Timber Supply Area
TSFA:	Terrain Stability Field Assessment
TSK:	BC Timber Sales – Skeena Office
TSL:	Timber Sale Licence
UWR:	Ungulate Winter Range
VIA:	Visual Impact Assessment
VQO:	Visual Quality Objective
VSC:	Visual Sensitivity Class
WAP:	Watershed Assessment Procedure
WHA:	Wildlife Habitat Area
WTP:	Wildlife Tree Patch

2 OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, AND RESULTS

This section describes the objectives set by government (OSBG), the strategies to carry out, and the results to be achieved to ensure that the activities of the FSP Holders within the FDUs are consistent with applicable legislation and with the OSBG. In addition, practice requirements that are subject to exemption are also described. This information is described in a table that is generally organized to follow the order of objectives as described in the FPPR: soils, timber, wildlife, riparian areas, fisheries sensitive watersheds, community watersheds, biodiversity, visual quality, and cultural heritage resources. After each objective, a statement is provided describing which of the FPPR practice requirements are eligible for "exemption" (i.e. will no longer apply to activities under this FSP), and a decision is provided indicating which of these sections will (or will not) continue to apply. Unless otherwise noted, the eligible practice requirements that are not exempted will apply on all FDUs.

Strategies or results are then described that are consistent with the objective. Strategies and results that share the same reference number are related to each other. Where a reference number is **bolded**, the strategy or result was created specifically for that objective. Where a reference number is not bolded, it was created for another objective, but is noted as being consistent with the current objective as well.

Other requirements of the FRPA and strategies or results to address them (other higher-level plan objectives) are inserted in the table near similar objectives (e.g. a description of the Old Growth Notice and associated strategies or results will follow the objective for biodiversity).

FSP Ref # *Applicable area*	**Strategy or Result**	**Description**
Objective:	FPPR s. 5: "The objective set by government for soils is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils."	
	Associated FRPA Value(s):	Soils
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	FPPR s. 35,36 — *Decision:* FPPR s. 35, 36 will continue to apply.

NC-01
 	
All FDUs
	Strategy	For roads that fall under the FSP Holders' responsibility (i.e. covered by Forest Service Road, Road Permit, Road Use Permit with maintenance requirements, or Cutting Permit), but not including BC Timber Sales:
		• Perform a risk assessment to determine an inspection frequency, or follow these minimum inspection frequencies:
		  ○ For roads that are subject to active log hauling or that will not be inactive for more than nine months: the minimum inspection frequency is once every three months. The initial inspection will occur within 30 days before or after the start of hauling.
		  ○ For roads that will be inactive for more than nine months, the minimum inspection frequency is once per calendar year, under snow-free conditions.
		• Set priorities for acting on items that are identified through the inspection

NC-02 *All FDUs*	Strategy	For roads that fall under BCTS' responsibility (i.e. covered by Forest Service Road, or Timber Sale Licence): • Perform a risk assessment to determine an inspection frequency, or follow a minimum inspection frequency of once per calendar year, under snow-free conditions. • Set priorities for acting on items that are identified through road inspections.
NC-03 *All FDUs*	Result	Documentation of road inspections and risk assessments described in **NC-01** and **NC-02** will be kept on file.
Objective:	FPPR s. 6: "The objectives set by government for timber are to (a) maintain or enhance an economically valuable supply of commercial timber from British Columbia's forests, and (b) ensure that delivered wood costs, generally, after taking into account the effect on them of the relevant provisions of this regulation and of the Act, are competitive in relation to equivalent costs in relation to regulated primary forest activities in other jurisdictions, and (c) ensure that the provisions of this regulation and of the Act that pertain to primary forest activities do not unduly constrain the ability of a holder of an agreement under the *Forest Act* to exercise the holder's rights under the agreement."	

FSP Ref # / Applicable area	Strategy or Result	Description
Associated FRPA Value(s):		Timber
Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:		None — *Decision:* Not applicable
NC-04 / *All FDUs*	Result	Harvested blocks are reforested to • at least the minimum stocking with the species identified in the stocking standards that apply to this FSP; and • meet the regeneration delay, free growing heights, and free growing dates as described in the stocking standards that apply to this FSP.
NC-05 / *N7 (Welda Creek)*	Result	Notification is provided to the Lands and Resources Directorate of Nisga'a Lisims Government at least sixty (60) days before decommissioning* of the Burton Creek access road, as shown on the FSP map. ** Decommissioning: Road made impassable to four-wheel drive vehicles (not including all-terrain vehicles)*
NC-06	Result	No harvesting occurs within the portions of Part 13 Designated Areas on the North or Central Coasts that overlap with Forest Development Units (FDU) in this FSP, unless: • all or part of the Part 13 Designated Area within the FDU is removed or expires, and • no other objective is set by government that prohibits harvesting on the area.
Objective:	FPPR s. 7(1): "The objective set by government for wildlife is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for (a) the survival of species at risk; (b) the survival of regionally important wildlife; and (c) the winter survival of specified ungulate species." Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the *Government Actions Regulation* (GAR) allows • the establishment of, and general wildlife measures for, "species at risk", "regionally important species", and "specified ungulate species". • designation of, and objectives for, ungulate winter range (UWR) • designation of "species at risk" *(Queen Charlotte goshawk, Coastal tailed frog, Marbled murrelet, Grizzly bear, Great blue heron, Wolverine, Keen's long-eared myotis)*, "regionally important species" *(n/a)*, and "specified ungulate species" *(Mountain Goat and Moose)*. As of June 2005, notices providing descriptions of habitat area, distribution, and attributes have been released by the Minister of Environment for *Queen Charlotte goshawk, Coastal tailed frog, Marbled murrelet, Mountain goat and Moose*. The Order dated March 17, 2005 for Coastal tailed frog mean that the June 2005 notice for Coastal tailed frog is no longer applicable, and strategies or results to address this species are not required.	
Associated FRPA Value(s):		Wildlife
Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:		None — *Decision:* Not applicable
NC-07 / *All FDUs with Proposed Moose UWR*	Result	For those harvested blocks within Proposed Moose Ungulate Winter Range* whose Site Plans identify that Wildlife Forage stocking standards are to be followed: the stocking and inter-tree spacing requirements for the site associations described in Table A2 of Appendix A (as discussed in Section 3.2 of this FSP) are met when free-growing is declared. ** As shown on the FSP maps*
NC-08 / *All FDUs with Proposed Moose UWR*	Strategy	Harvesting operations within Proposed Moose Ungulate Winter Range (UWR)* may occur during a period other than between April 16 and November 19 (inclusive), if: 1. A qualified professional evaluates the Moose UWR and determines that (a) all or a portion of the UWR is not suitable as UWR, or (b) the population of moose using the UWR will not be unduly disturbed or affected by operations, or (c) there are mitigative actions that can be taken to ensure that operations will not unduly disturb ungulates within their winter range; 2. A report is prepared by the qualified professional to indicate mitigative actions or a different timing for operations that will not unduly disturb ungulates within their winter range; and 3. The mitigative actions in the report are implemented. ** As shown on the FSP maps*
NC-09 / *All FDUs with Proposed Moose UWR*	Result	Harvesting operations within Proposed Moose Ungulate Winter Range* occur between April 16 and November 19 (inclusive), or are consistent with a qualified professional report that indicates the activities outside of this date range that are acceptable. ** As shown on the FSP maps*

FSP Ref # *Applicable area*	Strategy or Result	Description
NC-10 *All FDUs with Proposed Mountain Goat UWR*	Strategy	Harvesting or road construction operations within 250 metres* of Proposed Mountain Goat Ungulate Winter Range (UWR)**, may occur if: 1. A qualified professional evaluates the Proposed Mountain Goat UWR and determines that (a) all or a portion of the UWR is not suitable as UWR, or (b) the population of goats using the UWR will not be unduly disturbed or affected by operations, or (c) there are mitigative actions that can be taken to ensure that operations will not unduly disturb ungulates within their winter range; 2. A report is prepared by the qualified professional that indicates mitigative actions or timing for operations that will not unduly disturb ungulates within their winter range; and 3. The mitigative actions in the report are implemented. ** Horizontal line-of-sight distance* *** As shown on the FSP maps*
NC-11 *All FDUs with Proposed Mountain Goat UWR*	Strategy	Activities may occur within Proposed Mountain Goat Ungulate Winter Range (UWR)* if: 1. The UWR is determined to encroach on operable timber; or 2. A qualified professional evaluates the Proposed Mountain Goat UWR and determines it is not suitable as Mountain Goat UWR, and 3. A report is prepared by the qualified professional that summarizes (a) the findings in 2. above and (b) provides an alternate area of equivalent size that has the attributes** of Mountain Goat UWR, and is referenced in the application for cutting authority within the area in question. ** As shown on the FSP maps.* *** As described in the Notice for the Winter Survival of Ungulate Species in the North Coast Forest District, December 2004*
NC-12 *All FDUs with Candidate Wildlife Habitat Areas*	Strategy	Harvesting or road construction operations may occur within a Candidate Wildlife Habitat Area* (CWHA) if 1. Wildlife Habitat Areas for Queen Charlotte goshawks or Marbled murrelet are established and all or a portion of the CWHA is not included in the wildlife habitat area, and the part of the CWHA that is to be subject to harvesting or road construction is in the portion of the CWHA that is not part of the wildlife habitat area; Or 2. Wildlife Habitat Areas for Queen Charlotte goshawks or Marbled murrelet have not been established and: a. A qualified professional evaluates the CWHA and determines that i. all or a portion of the CWHA is not suitable as a CWHA for Marbled murrelet or Queen Charlotte goshawk, or ii. Marbled murrelets or Queen Charlotte goshawks using the CWHA will not be unduly disturbed or affected by operations, or iii. there are mitigative actions that can be taken to ensure that operations will not unduly disturb Marbled murrelets or Queen Charlotte goshawks using the CWHA; b. A report is prepared by the qualified professional that indicates mitigative actions or timing for operations that will not unduly disturb ungulates within their winter range; and c. The FSP Holder implements the mitigative actions in the report. ** As shown on the FSP maps*

FSP Ref # / Applicable area	Strategy or Result	Description
NC-13 *All FDUs*	Strategy	For the purposes of this strategy, "data" is (a) the spatial designation of Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) in the North Coast Forest District; or (b) a seral/ patch analysis for Landscape Units within the North Coast Forest District. Within four months of the latter of approval of this FSP or receipt of data (if received within four months of FSP approval): Conduct a **Temporal** (seral stage) analysis by LU and natural disturbance type so that development within a FDU will move towards the seral stage distribution targets that are in place for a Natural Disturbance Type (NDT), as calculated separately for each LU that overlaps the FDU: • If not already available, determine the representation of seral stages in the LUs • Determine the proportional representation of seral stages within the FDU portion(s) within the LUs • Identify seral stage imbalances within the FDUs, based on the Old Growth Order (June 2004), and • If necessary, prepare and implement action plan(s)* to address the imbalance(s) Conduct a **Spatial** analysis of patch size distribution by LU and NDT to allow harvest areas to be of a size and distribution that emulates the historical temporal and spatial distribution of the NDTs for the forests within the FSP area: • Determine the representation of existing patch sizes within the LU • Determine the proportional representation of existing patch sizes within the FDU portion(s) in the LUs • Determine target patch size distribution for the LU and the FDU • Identify patch size imbalances, based on the Old Growth Order (June 2004) • If necessary, prepare and implement action plan(s)* to address the imbalance(s) ** For both the Temporal and Spatial analyses: where imbalances that amount to less than 100 ha in a LU, or that exist within a FDU but not within the LU, no action will be necessary.*
NC-14 *All FDUs*	Result	Upon completion of the requirements of Strategy **NC-13**, the sizes of harvest openings under this FSP are within the limitations as described in an allowable patch size distribution. If there are areas that are outside of target* levels for temporal and spatial distribution: • Starting twelve months following approval of this FSP, by April 30 of each subsequent year a report summarizing the changes in the seral and patch distribution in those areas (that are outside of target* levels) is provided to the District Manager. This report includes changes that have occurred in the previous year, plus projected changes (i.e. planned harvest) for at least the current year. • Five (5) years after the approval of this FSP, harvest activities under this FSP are shown to be static or moving toward the target* levels for these areas. * Target levels are as determined through the Strategy **NC-13**.
NC-16	*Result*	*Comment: This Result, as described below in relation to FPPR s. 9, is also consistent with FPPR s. 7(1) – particularly with respect to the Section 7 notice for Coastal tailed frog, Marbled murrelet, and Queen Charlotte goshawk*
NC-25	*Result*	*Comment: This Result, as described below in relation to FPPR s. 12(3), is also consistent with FPPR s. 7(1) – particularly with respect to the Section 7 notice for Coastal tailed frog*
Objective:	FPPR s. 8: "The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas."	
	Associated FRPA Value(s):	Water, Fish, Wildlife, Biodiversity
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	FPPR s. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52(2), and 53 — *Decision:* FPPR s. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52(2), and 53 will apply.
NC-15	*Result*	*Comment: This Result, as described below in relation to FPPR s. 8.2, is also consistent with FPPR s. 8*
NC-25	*Result*	*Comment: This Result, as described below in relation to FPPR s. 12(3), is also consistent with FPPR s. 8*
Objective:	FPPR s. 8.1: "(2) Until December 31, 2005 the objective set by government for fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds is to prevent to the extent described in subsection (3) the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities in the fisheries sensitive watershed from resulting in a material adverse impact on the habitat of the fish species for which the fisheries sensitive watershed was established. (3) The objective set by government under subsection (2) applies only to the extent that it does not unduly reduce the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests."	
	Associated FRPA Value(s):	Fish
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	None — *Decision:* Not applicable

FSP Ref # / Applicable area	Strategy or Result	Description
n/a	n/a	*Comment: No strategy or result is necessary as there are no fisheries sensitive watersheds within the FDUs*
Objective:	FPPR s. 8.2: "(2) The objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through a licensed waterworks in a community watershed is to prevent to the extent described in subsection (3) the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the community watershed from resulting in (a) a material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water from the waterworks, or (b) the water from the waterworks having a material adverse impact on human health that cannot be addressed by water treatment required under (i) an enactment, or (ii) the licence pertaining to the waterworks." As of June 2005, the following Community Watersheds have been designated within the North Coast Forest District: Dodge Creek (Digby Island); Stumaun Creek (Port Simpson); Shawatlan River-Woodworth (Seal Cove, Prince Rupert); Wolf Creek (Port Edward); Gabion [Dodge River] (Hartley Bay); Axe Creek (Greenville) *Note: There are no water quality objectives for these community watersheds or any watersheds/ rivers within the FDUs*	
	Associated FRPA Value(s):	Water
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	FPPR s. 59, 60, 61 — *Decision:* FPPR s. 59, 60, 61 will continue to apply
NC-15 / *All FDUs with community watersheds*	Result	Within Community Watersheds: before harvesting commences under authority of this FSP: 1. Clear-cut equivalency is calculated* for the Community Watershed as a whole, and for individual sub-basins larger than 250 ha; or 2. An assessment* is conducted, and if a. the threshold for clear-cut equivalency that is determined as appropriate as a measure of maintenance of natural flow regimes is more than 20%, then that threshold is used in 4. below b. a threshold for a parameter different from clear-cut equivalency is determined to be more appropriate as a measure of maintenance of natural flow regimes, then that parameter and threshold is used in 4. below then 3. Subject to 4 below, clear-cut equivalency for sub-basins larger than 250 ha is less than 20%; and clear-cut equivalency for sub-basins smaller than 250 ha exceeds 20% only if the overall clear-cut equivalency for the community watershed basin is less than 20%; 4. If there is a parameter and/or threshold that qualifies as described in 2(a) or 2(b) above, then that parameter and/or threshold will be used for the Community Watershed instead, and the sub-basin size identified in 3. above will not necessarily apply. * Consistent with the *Watershed Assessment Guidebook (2nd Ed, version 2.1 April 1999)*
Objective:	FPPR s. 9: "The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests and to the extent practicable, to design areas on which timber harvesting is to be carried out that resemble, both spatially and temporally, the patterns of natural disturbance that occur within the landscape."	
	Associated FRPA Value(s):	Wildlife, Biodiversity
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	None — *Decision:* FPPR s. 64, 65 will continue to apply

FSP Ref # *Applicable area*	Strategy or Result	Description
NC-16 *All FDUs*	Strategy	For the purposes of this strategy, "data" is (a) the spatial designation of Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) in the North Coast Forest District; or (b) a seral/ patch analysis for Landscape Units within the North Coast Forest District, Within four months of the latter of approval of this FSP or receipt of data (if received within four months of FSP approval): Determine the amount of old growth that exists within the portion of a Landscape unit (LU) that falls within the FDU. If the amount of old growth is at least 95% of the minimum targets for the Biogeoclimatic Ecological Classification (BEC) variant and Natural Disturbance Type (NDT) described in the Old Growth Order (*June 30, 2004*), no further action is required. If the amount is below 95% of the minimum targets, review the representation of old growth (by BEC and NDT) within the LU but outside of the FDU: if there is adequate old growth (by BEC and NDT) to meet the LU targets, no further action is required. If there is insufficient old growth, spatially designate old growth management areas and old growth recruitment areas within the BEC zone. For BEC variants that amount to less than 100 ha in a LU, the targets will not apply. For BEC variants that are represented adequately within the LU, but outside of the FDU (through no-log areas or OGMA designation), the targets will not apply within the FDU. Activities within spatially-defined OGMAs may occur to the 95% limit identified above, for the following reasons: (i) to manage natural processes that threaten resources outside of the OGMA; (ii) to access timber or other resources outside of the OGMA; or (iii) where part or all of an OGMA is necessary for efficient forest operations and alternate old growth or near-old growth areas are designated within the LU to achieve the targets. Any alteration of spatially defined OGMAs will be forwarded to the Agency responsible for the Old-Growth Order, and in the case of OGMAs altered as per (iii) above, alternate old growth or near-old (180-250 years) growth areas to achieve the targets within the LU will be provided.
Objective:	FPPR s. 9.1: "The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to retain wildlife trees."	
	Associated FRPA Value(s):	Wildlife, Biodiversity
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	FPPR s. 66, 67 — *Decision:* FPPR s. 66, 67 will apply
n/a	n/a	Comment: In accordance with FPPR s. 12.1(4), no result or strategy is necessary as the provisions of FPPR s. 66 and 67 will apply
Objective:	FPPR s. 9.2(2): "The objective set by government in relation to visual quality for a scenic area, that (a) was established on or before October 24, 2002, and (b) for which there is no visual quality objective is to ensure that the altered forest landscape for the scenic area (c) in visual sensitivity class 1 is in either the preservation or retention category, (d) in visual sensitivity class 2 is in either the retention or partial retention category, (e) in visual sensitivity class 3 is in either the partial retention or modification category, (f) in visual sensitivity class 4 is in either the partial retention or modification category, and (g) in visual sensitivity class 5 is in either the modification or maximum modification category." As of June 2005, the following Scenic Areas have been established in the North Coast Forest District: ***Skeena Corridor; Inside Passage; Work Channel; Douglas Channel*** (reference map and Sept 17, 1997 letter are on MoF file # 16290-01)	
	Associated FRPA Value(s):	Visual Quality
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	None — *Decision:* Not applicable

FSP Ref # *Applicable area*	Strategy or Result	Description
NC-17 *All FDUs with known scenic areas*	Strategy	A visual impact assessment (VIA) will be carried out for blocks that are located within known scenic areas and that are identified with a Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of Preservation (P), Retention (R), Partial Retention (PR), or Modification (M), or a Visual Sensitivity Class (VSC) of 1, 2, 3, or 4. Visual Sensitivity Class will be treated as the following VQOs: VSC 1 = Retention; VSC 2 = Partial Retention; VSC 3 and 4 = Modification; VSC 5 = Maximum Modification The visual impact assessment will • review the visual landscape from selected viewpoints (see below for viewpoint selection and criteria) • describe how the visual design is consistent with the VQO. The block configuration in the signed Site Plan will reflect the visual design as described in the visual assessment. Viewpoints are identified as follows: 1. As shown on the FSP maps (as amended from time to time), or by meeting the viewpoint criteria** 2. No more than three viewpoints are to be selected for a visual impact assessment unless mutually agreed between representatives of the FSP Holder and the MoFR* 3. If a chosen viewpoint does not meet the viewpoint criteria**, an alternate viewpoint can be established by mutual agreement between representatives of the FSP Holder and the MoFR* * MoF representative = District Manager or other mutually agreed District Manager designate ** Viewpoint criteria: for a visual landscape, a viewpoint must • be at a point along a travel corridor that allows for an extended viewing experience***, or • be at a place that persons can stop for an extended viewing experience*** *** Extended viewing experience = greater than 30 seconds uninterrupted view (at the posted/ normal speed limit)
NC-18 *FDUs: N2, N3, N7*	Strategy	The area within Visual Polygon "NC-AA" (as identified on the FSP maps) that is visible from the village of Gingolx, (as represented by a viewpoint shown on the FSP map with coordinates 54° 59' 34" North and 129° 57' 26" West) shall be treated as having a Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of Partial Retention.
Objective:	FPPR s. 10: "The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources is to conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are (a) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and (b) not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act."	
Associated FRPA Value(s):	Cultural Heritage Resources	
Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	None	*Decision:* Not applicable

FSP Ref # *Applicable area*	Strategy or Result	Description
NC-19 *All FDUs*	Strategy	Each FSP Holder shall: Meet regularly with local First Nation groups that have asserted claim area within the FDUs that the FSP Holder operates in. As a minimum, meetings must occur annually when industrial forestry activities will be occurring within the First Nation's traditional territory. When there are no activities planned in the First Nation's traditional territory, a telephone, email, or letter exchange will be considered adequate. Request from the First Nation(s) the opportunity to review traditional use studies where they are available, ideally in conjunction with first nation representatives. • Where traditional use information is made available and identified as confidential, keep the information received in confidence. It is only with the express written consent or direction of the holder of the Traditional Use information that the FSP Holder will release the traditional use information to any other party (including other First Nation groups, other FSP Holders, other licensees, the Government of BC, or the BC Ministry of Forests). Review the available information, including FSP Holder operating plans, jointly with each First Nation group to identify planned management activities. • Determine areas of concern that may result from forest management activities when compared with First Nation interests or activities, or that may occur between First Nations groups as a result of different forest management approaches. • Attempt to resolve any conflicts through consensus. The FSP Holder will prepare a short summary indicating whether there were any issues and how they were resolved. • If conflicts cannot be resolved, the FSP Holder will prepare a summary of the concerns and how the parties have attempted to address the concerns. Summaries* of this process (or in the unlikely event that meetings have not occurred, documentation of the efforts made to meet and/or review information with First Nations) will be provided to • For FSP Holders other than BCTS: the District Manager; • For BCTS: the Skeena Business Area Timber Sales Manager, and copied to the First Nation representative. * *summaries will respect confidentiality*
NC-20 *All FDUs*	Strategy	Each FSP Holder shall: Meet regularly with the Nisga'a Lisims Government (NLG) to discuss planned operational activities. As a minimum, meetings must occur annually when activities will be occurring within the Nass Wildlife Area (NWA) within the next year. When there are no activities planned in the NWA, a telephone, email, or letter exchange will be considered adequate. Jointly review the FSP Holder's operating plans to identify management activities that require comment from NLG. • Determine areas of concern that may result from forest management activities when compared with NLG interests or activities, or different forest management approaches. • Attempt to resolve any conflicts through consensus. The FSP Holder will prepare a short summary indicating whether there were any issues and how they were resolved. • If conflicts cannot be resolved, the FSP Holder will prepare a summary of the concerns and how the parties have attempted to address the concerns. Summaries* of this process (or in the unlikely event that meetings have not occurred, documentation of the efforts made to meet and/or review information with First Nations) will be provided to • For FSP Holders other than BCTS: the District Manager; • For BCTS: the Skeena Business Area Timber Sales Manager, and copied to the NLG representative. * *summaries will respect confidentiality*
NC-21 *All FDUs*	Strategy	Where site specific information for an area in a Forest Development Unit is not available, the FSP Holders will make use of the Archaeological Overview Assessment for the North Coast TSA: • Any blocks within a "Moderate" archaeological potential polygon will have a Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (PFR)* done before harvesting commences. • Any blocks within a "High" archaeological potential polygon will have an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) done before harvesting commences. * *As described in the Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines*

FSP Ref # *Applicable area*	Strategy or Result	Description
NC-22 *All FDUs*	Strategy	If a potential cultural heritage resource site is identified by operational personnel (e.g. layout, road construction, or harvesting crews), and it was not previously identified through strategy **NC-19**, strategy **NC-20**, strategy **NC-21**, Traditional Use Studies, or through official First Nations' or Nisga'a Lisims Government representatives: 1. A FSP Holder representative will be notified; 2. The FSP Holder representative will determine and document the need for further action; 3. Where required under (2) above, a Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (PFR)* will be conducted to determine the need for mitigative measures or for an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) to be done; * *As described in the Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines*
NC-23 *All FDUs*	Result	For any confirmed new information on cultural heritage resources or archaeological features found through **NC-21** or **NC-22:** 1. This information will be shared with the appropriate First Nation(s). 2. Information on cultural heritage resources not previously identified and a description of any mitigative measures will be provided to • the District Manager (for FSP Holders other than BCTS); or • the Skeena Business Area Timber Sales Manager (for BCTS), as follows: o Where a cutting authority has not yet been issued, at or before cutting authority submission. o Where a cutting authority has already been issued, within two weeks of a FSP Holder representative being notified of the cultural heritage resource's discovery.
NC-24 *All FDUs*	Result	For any block with Cedar or Cypress, removal of Cedar or Cypress from retention areas (including WTPs or Riparian Management Zones** (RMZs) for cultural purposes occurs as follows: • No more than 5% of the co-dominant/ dominant stems within a WTP or RMZ** area are removed, with no more than 10% of the stems removed within a given hectare, unless the Site Plan describes how the WTP or RMZ is able to retain its function; and • When from within an area within an active cutting authority that is held or administered by a FSP Holder removal is authorized through a letter of agreement between a First Nation Council and the FSP Holder, with a copy to the District Manager of the North Coast Forest District; or • When from within an area where a FSP Holder does not have an active cutting authority, the FSP Holder makes a request to the District Manager that if his (or her) office authorizes a First Nation individual or group to remove trees from retention areas for cultural purposes, the authorization be copied to the FSP Holder. ** *Removal of stems from within Riparian Reserve Zones will be as per the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation – as of February 2006, removal for cultural purposes is not an allowed activity within RRZs.*
Objective:	FPPR 12(3): Despite section 12.1 (2), a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify in it, for the objective set out in section 8, a result or strategy that addresses retention of trees in a riparian management zone.	
Associated FRPA Value(s):	Water, Wildlife, Fish, Biodiversity	
Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	None	*Decision:* Not applicable
NC-25 *All FDUs*	Result	After approval of this FSP, or after April 1, 2006 (whichever comes first): for only those blocks where layout activities have not yet started, retain an amount of basal area within the riparian management zone (RMZ) of a stream, wetland, or lake as follows: On S1, S2, and S3 streams*, retain a minimum of 20% of the basal area of the RMZ. On S4 and S5 streams*, retain a minimum of 10% of the basal area of the RMZ. On S6 streams*, no basal area retention is necessary. On all Wetlands* and Lakes*, a minimum of 10 % of the basal area of the riparian management zone will be retained. Basal area retention in riparian management zones may be distributed in a non-uniform manner along the stream: that is, clumps of retention may be interspersed with portions of RMZ that have no retention. The use of area retention will be considered a reasonable estimate of basal area retention as long as the forest type of the retained portion of the riparian management zone is similar to that of the original portion. * *Stream Wetland and Lake is as defined in FRPA*

FSP Ref # *Applicable area*	**Strategy or Result**	**Description**		
Objective:	**OLD GROWTH ORDER (Higher Level Plan Objectives):** The Minister of Sustainable Resource Management made an *Order Establishing Provincial Non-spatial Old Growth Objectives*, effective June 30, 2004. This Order establishes landscape units (LU) and biodiversity emphasis for each LU, and retention levels for old growth by natural disturbance type. This "Old Growth Order" requires an analysis of each LU with respect to the amount of old-growth remaining by biogeoclimatic ecological classification.			
	Associated FRPA Value(s):		Biodiversity	
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:		None	*Decision:* Not applicable
NC-16	*Result*	*Comment: This Result, as described above in relation to FPPR s. 9, is also consistent with the Old Growth Order*		
Objective:	**RECREATION TRAILS & SITES (Higher Level Plan Objectives):** As of February 2006, the following recreation sites or trails have been established in the North Coast Forest District: *Bishop Bay Hotsprings* (Feb 9, 1995, file # 16660 20 0607); *Secret Cove [Welcome Harbour]* (Feb 9, 1995, file # 16660 20 0606); *Butze Rapids Trail* (Nov 11, 2004, file # 16660 20 6575); *Mt McLean Trail* (Nov 24, 1986, file # 16660 20 0619). Butze Rapids and Mt McLean Trails have had higher-level plan objectives set. The Butze Rapids Trail does not fall within the FDUs under this FSP. The Mt McLean Trail falls within FDU 20 under this FSP. **Mt McLean** objective: *Recreation Trial right-of-way shall be 10 metres on either side of the center line of the trail*			
	Associated FRPA Value(s):		Recreation	
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:		None	*Decision:* Not applicable
NC-26 *FDU: N20*	Result	On the Mt McLean Recreation Trail: No disturbance by harvesting, road construction, or silviculture activities to natural vegetation within 10 m of trail centerline other than for a required crossing. Timber Sale Licence, Cutting Permit, or Road Permit submission indicates that a trail crossing is required to access productive forest land that would otherwise be isolated. The trail location is re-established if the crossing disturbs it. Alternatively, the trail can be relocated away from the crossing. The trail relocation and the timing of the trail re-establishment or trail relocation must be agreed to by the District Manager. A trail crossing is deactivated once it is no longer required.		

3 ADDITIONAL FSP INFORMATION

In addition to the objectives, strategies, and results, there are several other items to be shown or addressed in the FSP.

3.1 Areas under Cutting Authority (TSL, CP, FSR, RP)

The FSP maps show blocks that are currently under Timber Sales Licence (TSL), Cutting Permit (CP), Forest Service Road (FSR), and Road Permit (RP) that are under the control of the FSP Holders.

In addition, cutblocks or roads that are currently under CP or RP and held by others are shown on the FSP maps.

3.2 Stocking Standards

The FSP must describe the Stocking Standards that will apply on the FDUs (FPPR s. 16). The following information is provided to describe the stocking standards that apply on the FDUs in this Forest Stewardship Plan.

Tables describing the stocking standards that apply on the FDU in this FSP are provided in Appendix A. The stocking standards in Appendix A include:

- Table A1: species, regeneration dates, stocking required at regeneration, free-growing heights, and required stocking at free-growing for the site series that occur within the FSP area;
- Table A2: standards for plant associations identified for grizzly bear habitat and moose ungulate winter range; and
- Table A3: standards for multi-layer management, including activities under FPPR section 44(4).

3.2.1 Application of stocking standards

Subject to the following sections (3.2.2 through 3.2.7), the stocking standards may be applied across one cutblock (as per FPPR section 44) or across several cutblocks (FPPR section 45) as long as the area within the cutblock(s) has been mapped to identify the biogeoclimatic ecological classification (zone, subzone, and where applicable, variant) as described for each stocking standard, and only if the appropriate stocking standard identified in Appendix A for the biogeoclimatic ecological classification (zone, subzone, and where applicable, variant) is used.

3.2.2 Selection of Well-Spaced Stems

For selection of well-spaced stems, trees must be in good health and of good form and vigour, as described in Table A5-1 and Figures A5-1 to A5-4 in the *Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook - Prince Rupert Forest Region*, version 2.2, May 2000, with the following qualifiers:

- The assessment of health, form and vigour applies only at the time of Free Growing
- The criteria are specific to even-aged managed stands
- The criteria do not apply to broadleaf species

The following minimum inter-tree distances will apply for trees to be counted as well-spaced.

- 0.0 metres in Layer 1 of multi-layered stands
- 1.0 metres for wet, naturally mounded areas.
- 1.0 metres for the Stocking Standards for Wildlife Forage Areas (Appendix A, Table A2) to allow for cluster management. This minimum inter tree spacing also applies within clusters when cluster management is identified as a stand level strategy in the site plan.
- 2.0 metres for all other areas (except those areas where site factors or objectives require a different minimum inter-tree distance as identified in the Site Plan).

3.2.3 Height of Trees Above Brush

In addition to the required minimum height, well-spaced trees must meet the following minimum percentage height above competing brush species in order to be free growing:

% Height above brush:	125%	150%
Applies to:	MH	CWH

3.2.4 Complexes

Where a complex has been noted in a Silviculture Prescription or Site, the Standards Unit(s) will be managed according to the dominant site series. In some cases it may be appropriate to manage to the non-dominant site series' stocking standard(s), and this will be identified in the Silviculture Prescription or Site Plan. If the stocking status is jeopardized by excluding one of the stocking standards of one the site series in the complex, then a stocking standard may be developed for the complex: for the purposes of FPPR s. 29(e), this will not be considered a "significant departure".

3.2.5 Hardwoods

Hardwood (deciduous, or broadleaf) species are noted in the Stocking Standards, and will be used as follows:

- Cottonwood (Act) is a commercial species and will be considered a preferred or acceptable species as noted in the stocking standards in Appendix A
- Alder (Dr) is a commercial species and where utilized from a stand where alder was a leading species ($\geq$ 30% of original stand composition), alder will be considered a preferred or acceptable species as noted in the stocking standards in Appendix A.
- Where a Site Plan has identified management for a component of hardwood, hardwoods (other than cottonwood, or alder as noted above) identified in the Stocking Standards may be used in calculating stocking above the minimum stocking (preferred and acceptable).
- For hardwood species (other than cottonwood, or alder as noted above), any desire to establish a hardwood management regime on an area (i.e. management where hardwoods make up any portion of the minimum stocking) will require consultation with the District Manager.

3.2.6 Amendments

In accordance with FRPA section 197(5), the FSP Holders specify that they may choose to amend the stocking standards for silviculture prescriptions or site plans that are already in existence to conform to this FSP.

As per the FPPR section 16, public notice of an amendment to the stocking standards is not required.

3.3 Invasive Plants

The FSP must address the introduction or spread of invasive plants (FPPR s. 17), and the following are measures to be used for control of invasive plant species identified in the *Invasive Plants Regulation*:

1. *Use certified seed only in erosion control and grass-seeding activities*
2. *For BCTS: In the course of their duties, BCTS field team personnel will make note of occurrences of invasive plants, and will report these occurrences to the North Coast Planning Forester within*

ten (10) working days of noting the occurrence. The North Coast Planning Forester will then collate and pass this information to a representative of the North West Invasive Plant Council within ten (10) working days of receiving a report from a BCTS field team member.

3. *For FSP Holders other than BCTS: In the course of their duties, licensee field staff will make note of occurrences of invasive plants, and will report these occurrences to a representative of the North West Invasive Plant Council within thirty (30) working days of discovering the occurrence.*

3.4 Natural Range Barriers

Where applicable (FRPA s. 48), the FSP must specify measures to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers (FPPR s. 18). None of the activities under this FSP are expected to remove or render ineffective a natural range barrier, and therefore, there are no measures specified.

3.5 Cumulative Effect of Multiple FSPs

Where applicable, the FSP must address the cumulative effect of multiple FSPs in an area (FPPR s. 19).

As of December 2005, there are no approved FSPs in the North Coast Forest District; however, there is one FSP that is in progress, for the Metlakatla Development Corporation.

Forest Development Plans

There are currently five approved Forest Development Plans (FDPs) on areas within the BCTS FDUs: BC Timber Sales; International Forest Products; Boyle & Dean; Triumph Timber; and Lax Kw'alaams Development Corporation (Coast Tsimshian). In addition, one FDP is in progress, for Thomson Industries. Where the information has been readily available, approved blocks from these tenure holders are shown on the FSP maps.

3.6 Referral and Public Review Summary

Details regarding referral of this Forest Stewardship Plan to agencies and First Nations, the public review process of the FSP, and any subsequent revisions to the FSP, are described in detail in the supporting document to this FSP.

4 MAPS

The Forest Stewardship Plan maps are provided separately from the Forest Stewardship Plan text.

The FSP maps are provided at a scale of 1:50,000. The maps show the critical content requirements as described in section 5(1)(a) of the *Forest and Range Practices Act,* and section 14 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation.*

There are forty-nine Forest Development Units in the FSP. They are shown on the maps and are identified by a number code from N1 through N50.

The FDUs were chosen primarily to match operating area; other factors that influenced the shape and number of FDUs include internal administrative boundaries, trapline boundaries, and First Nation asserted traditional territories.

5 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Information that supports or was used in the development of this FSP is contained in a separate document:

- information directly related to the strategies and results,
- general descriptions and discussion of issues that should add clarity and context to the enforceable strategies and results noted in this Forest Stewardship Plan with respect to the eleven forest values that have been identified in the Forest and Range Practices Act;
- a description of the sources of information used in preparing this Forest Stewardship Plan;
- Public, Agency, and First Nation referral, comment, review, and response information

APPENDIX A STOCKING STANDARDS TABLES

In the following tables: "Biogeoclimatic unit" or "BEC classification" means the zone, subzone, variant and site series described in the most recent field guide published by the Ministry of Forests for the identification and interpretation of ecosystems, as applicable to a harvested area.

"MIN" or "Min" means minimum, "Max" means maximum

Table A1: Regeneration and Free Growing Guide

			Regeneration Guide							Free Growing Guide		
	BEC Classification		Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay	Latest Assessment	Min. Height	
I.D. #	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	Broadleaf (p) or (a) as per footnotes	Target	MIN pa	MIN p	(Max yrs)	(yrs)	Species	Ht (m)
Tba-26	**CWHvh2**	01	Cw[11] Hw Yc[11] Pl[16]	Ba[4,16] Ss[4,12,15,19]	Dr[9]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw Ss Pl Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-27	CWHvh2	02	Cw[11] Yc[11] Pl	Hw		400	200	200	3	20	Pl Others	1.4 1.0
Tba-28	CWHvh2	03	Cw[11] Hw Yc[11] Pl	Ss[4]		800	400	400	6	20	Hw Pl Others	1.8 1.4 1.0
Tba-29	CWHvh2	04	Cw[11] Hw Ba Ss Yc[11,16]		Dr[9]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-30	CWHvh2	05	Cw[11] Hw[19] Ba Ss Yc[11,16]		Dr[9]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-31	CWHvh2	06	Cw[11] Hw[19] Ba Ss Yc[11,16]		Dr[9]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-32	CWHvh2	07	Cw[11] Ba Ss Yc[11,16]	Hw[2]	Dr[9]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-33	CWHvh2	08	Cw[11] Ba Ss	Hw	Dr[9]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-34	CWHvh2	09	Cw[7,11] Ba[7] Ss[7]	Hw	Dr[9]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-35	CWHvh2	11	Cw[7,11] Hw[7] Yc[1,11] Pl[7]		Dr[9]	800	400	400	3	20	Hw Pl Others	1.8 1.4 1.0
Tba-36	CWHvh2	12	Cw[7,11] Yc[1,11] Pl[7]			400	200	200	3	20	Pl Others	1.4 1.0
Tba-37	CWHvh2	13	Cw[7,11] Yc[1,11] Pl[1,16] Ss[16] Hw[19]	Ba Hm	Dr[9]	900	500	400	6	20	Ss Hw Others	2.0 1.8 1.0
Tba-38	CWHvh2	14	Ss	Cw[11] Pl Hw	Dr[9]	400	200	200	3	20	Ss Hw Pl Others	2.0 1.8 1.4 1.0
Tba-39	CWHvh2	15	Ss	Cw[11] Hw	Dr[9]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Others	2.0 1.5 1.0
Tba-40	CWHvh2	16	Ss	Cw[11] Pl	Dr[9]	400	200	200	3	20	Ss Pl Others	2.0 1.4 1.0

I.D. #	BEC Classification		Regeneration Guide							Free Growing Guide		
			Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay	Latest Assessment	Min. Height	
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	Broadleaf (p) or (a), as per footnotes	Target	MIN pa	MIN p	(Max yrs)	(yrs)	Species	Ht (m)
Tba-41	CWHvh2	17	Cw[11] Ss	Hw Yc[11]	Dr[9]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Others	2.0 1.5 1.0
Tba-42	CWHvh2	18	Cw[7,11] Ss[7]			400	200	200	3	20	Ss Cw	2.0 1.5
Tba-43	CWHvh2	19	Cw[7,11] Ss[7]			400	200	200	3	20	Ss Cw	2.0 1.5
Tba-47	**CWHvm1**	01	Cw Hw[12,19] Ba[10] Ss[19]	Yc	Dr[9]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw Ss Cw, Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-48	CWHvm1	02	Cw Pl	Hw Yc		400	200	200	3	20	Hw Pl Cw Yc	1.4 1.0
Tba-49	CWHvm1	03	Cw Hw	Yc Pl		800	400	400	6	20	Hw Pl Cw Yc	1.4 1.0
Tba-50	CWHvm1	04	Cw Hw[12] Ba[9] Ss[12,15]	Yc[3]	Dr[9]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-51	CWHvm1	05	Cw Hw[12,19] Ba[9] Ss[12,15]	Yc[3]	Dr[9]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-52	CWHvm1	06	Cw Hw[12,19] Ba[18] Ss[4,12,15,16,18]	Yc	Dr[9]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-53	CWHvm1	07	Cw Hw[2,12,19] Ba Ss[12,15]	Yc	Dr[9]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-54	CWHvm1	08	Cw Hw[2,12] Ba Ss[12,15]	Hm	Act[5] Dr[9]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-55	CWHvm1	09	Cw Hw[2,12] Ba Ss[12,15]		Act[5] Dr[9]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-56	CWHvm1	10	Cw[7] Ss[7,12,15]	Ba[7]	Act[5] Dr[9]	900	500	400	3	20	Ss Cw Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-57	CWHvm1	12	Cw[7] Hw[7,12] Yc[7]	Pl[7] Hm Ss		800	400	400	3	20	Hw Pl Hm Others	1.4 0.8 1.0
Tba-59	CWHvm1	13	Cw[7] Yc[7] Pl[7]	Hw		400	200	200	3	20	Pl Others	1.4 1.0
Tba-60	CWHvm1	14	Cw[7] Hw[7,16] Yc[7,16]	Pl[7] Ss		800	400	400	3	20	Ss Hw Others	1.4 1.0
Tba-63	**CWHvm2**	01	Cw[7] Hw[12] Yc Ba Ss[4,12]	Hm	Dr[9]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-64	CWHvm2	02	Cw Yc Pl	Hw[12] Hm		400	200	200	3	20	Hw Pl Cw Yc Hm	1.8 1.4 1.0
Tba-65	CWHvm2	03	Cw[7] Hw[7,12]	Hm Yc[3] Pl		800	400	400	6	20	Hw Pl Cw Yc Hm	1.8 1.4 1.0

I.D. #	BEC Classification		Regeneration Guide						Regen Delay	Free Growing Guide		
			Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)				Latest Assessment	Min. Height	
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	Broadleaf (p) or (a), as per footnotes	Target	MIN pa	MIN p	(Max yrs)	(yrs)	Species	Ht (m)
Tba-66	CWHvm2	04	Cw[7] Hw[12] Yc Ba Ss[12]	Hm	Dr[a]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-67	CWHvm2	05	Cw[7] Hw[12] Yc[8] Ba Ss[12]	Hm	Dr[a]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-68	CWHvm2	06	Cw[7] Hw[12] Yc Ba Ss[12]	Hm	Dr[a]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-69	CWHvm2	07	Cw[7] Hw[2,12] Yc Ba Ss[12,15]	Hm	Dr[a]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-70	CWHvm2	08	Cw[7] Hw[2,12] Yc Ba Ss[12,15]	Hm	Dr[a]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
Tba-71	CWHvm2	09	Cw[1] Hw[1,12] Yc[1]	Hm[1,12] Pl		800	400	400	3	20	Hw Pl Cw Yc Hm	1.8 1.4 1.0 0.8
Tba-72	CWHvm2	10	Yc[1] Pl[1]	Hm[1,12]		400	200	200	3	20	Pl Yc Hm	1.4 1.0 0.8
Tba-73	CWHvm2	11	Cw[1] Yc[1]	Ss[1,12] Ba Hm Hw		800	400	400	3	20	Hw Ss Others	1.8 1.4 1.0
Tba-77	**CWHwm**	01	Cw[9] Hw[12] Hm[6,8,12] Ba[9] Ss[12]	Yc[6,8]		900	500	400	6	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Hm	2.0 1.4 1.0
Tba-78	CWHwm	02	Hw[12] Pl Cw[9]	Hm[6,8,12]		900	500	400	6	20	Hw Pl Cw Hm	2.0 1.4 1.0
Tba-79	CWHwm	03	Cw[9] Ba[9] Ss[12]	Hw[12] Yc[6,8]		900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba	2.0 1.4
Tba-80	CWHwm	04	Cw[9] Hw[12] Ba[9] Ss[12]	Yc[6,8]		900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba	2.0 1.4
Tba-81	CWHwm	05	Cw[9] Hw[12] Ba[9] Ss[12]			900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Ba	2.0 1.4
Tba-82	CWHwm	06	Cw[1,9] Ba[1,9] Ss[1,12]			900	500	400	3	20	Ss Cw Ba	2.0 1.4
Tba-84	CWHwm	08	Cw[1,9] Yc[1] Pl[1]	Hm[1,6,8,12] Hw[1,12]		900	500	400	6	20	Hw Pl Cw Yc Hm	2.0 1.4
Tba-85	CWHwm	09	Cw[1,9] Yc[1] Ss[1,12]	Hw[1,12]		800	400	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc	1.4 1.0
Tba-86	CWHwm	10	Cw[1,9] Pl[1] Yc[1]			400	200	200	3	20	Pl Cw Yc	1.4 1.0
Tba-90	**CWHws1**	01	Hw[12] Ba Cw Sxs[12,14,15]	Pl	Dr[a]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Pl Sxs Others	2.00 2.00 1.40
Tba-91	CWHws1	02	Pl Hw[12]	Cw		600	400	400	6	20	Hw, Pl Others	1.40 1.00
Tba-92	CWHws1	03	Hw Pl	Cw		900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Pl Others	2.00 1.40
Tba-93	CWHws1	04	Hw[2,12] Ba Cw Sxs[12,14,15]		Act[a] Dr[a]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Pl Sxs Others	2.00 2.00 1.40

I.D. #	BEC Classification		Regeneration Guide							Free Growing Guide		
			Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay	Latest Assessment	Min. Height	
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	Broadleaf (p) or (a), as per footnotes	Target	MIN pa	MIN p	(Max yrs)	(yrs)	Species	Ht (m)
Tba-94	CWHws1	05	Hw[12] Ba Cw Sxs[4,12,14,15]		Dr[a]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Sxs Others	2.00 1.40
Tba-95	CWHws1	06	Hw[2,12] Ba Cw Sxs[12,14,15]		Act[a] Dr[b]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Sxs Others	2.00 1.40
Tba-96	CWHws1	07	Hw[12] Ba Cw Sxs[12,14,15]		Act[b]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Sxs Others	2.00 1.40
Tba-97	CWHws1	08	Ba[1] Cw[1] Sxs[1,12,14,15]	Hw[12]	Act[b] Dr[b]	900	500	400	3	20	Sxs Others	2.00 1.40
Tba-99	CWHws1	10	Pl[1]	Cw[1] Hw[12]		400	200	200	3	20	Hw, Pl Cw	1.40 1.00
Tba-100	CWHws1	11	Cw[1] Ss[1,12,13]	Ba[1] Hw[1,12]	Act[a] Dr[a]	800	400	400	3	20	Hw, Sxs Others	1.40 1.00
Tba-103	**CWHws2**	01	Sxs[12] Hw[12] Ba Cw[7]	Bl[6] Pl	Dr[a]	900	500	400	6	20	Pl Hw Others	2.00 1.30 1.00
Tba-104	CWHws2	02	Pl Hw[12]	Cw Hm[8,12]		600	400	400	6	20	Pl Others	1.40 0.80
Tba-105	CWHws2	03	Hw Pl	Hm[8,12] Cw	Dr[a]	900	500	400	6	20	Pl Hw Others	2.00 1.30 1.00
Tba-106	CWHws2	04	Sxs[12] Hw[12] Ba Cw[7]	Bl[6] Hm[8,12]	Act[a] Dr[a]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Others	1.30 1.00
Tba-107	CWHws2	05	Sxs[4,12] Hw[12] Ba Cw[7]	Bl[6]	Dr[a]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw Others	1.30 1.00
Tba-108	CWHws2	06	Sxs[12] Hw[12] Ba Cw[7]	Bl[6]	Act[a] Dr[a]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Others	1.30 1.00
Tba-109	CWHws2	07	Sxs[12] Hw[12] Ba Cw	Bl[6]	Act[b] Dr[b]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Others	1.30 1.00
Tba-110	CWHws2	08	Sxs[12] Hw[12] Ba[1] Cw[1]	Bl[6]	Act[b] Dr[b]	900	500	400	3	20	All	1.00
Tba-112	CWHws2	10	Pl[1]	Cw[1] Hm[12] Hw[12]		400	200	200	3	20	Pl Others	1.40 0.80
Tba-113	CWHws2	11	Cw[1] Sxs[1,12]	Hw[1,12] Ba[1]	Act[a] Dr[a]	800	400	400	3	20	All	0.80
Tba-201	**Mhmm1**	01	Ba Hm Yc	Hw		900	500	400	7	20	All	1.0
Tba-202	MHmm1	02	Hm Yc	Ba		800	400	400	4	20	All	0.8
Tba-203	MHmm1	03	Ba Hm Yc	Hw		900	500	400	4	20	All	1.0
Tba-204	MHmm1	04	Ba Hm Yc	Hw		900	500	400	7	20	All	1.0
Tba-205	MHmm1	05	Ba Yc	Hm Hw		900	500	400	4	20	All	1.0
Tba-206	MHmm1	06	Hm Yc	Ba		800	400	400	7	20	All	0.8
Tba-207	MHmm1	07	Ba Yc	Hm		900	500	400	4	20	All	1.0
Tba-208	MHmm1	08	Hm Yc	Hw		400	200	200	4	20	All	0.8
Tba-209	MHmm1	09	Hm Yc	Ba Hw		800	400	400	4	20	All	0.8
Tba-223	**MHwh1**	01	Ba Hm Yc Cw	Hw Ss		900	500	400	7	20	All	1.0
Tba-224	MHwh1	02	Hm Yc Cw			400	200	200	4	20	All	0.8
Tba-225	MHwh1	03	Hm Yc Cw	Ss		900	500	400	7	20	All	1.0
Tba-226	MHwh1	04	Hm Yc Cw	Ba Hw		900	500	400	7	20	All	1.0
Tba-227	MHwh1	05	Ba Yc Cw	Hm Hw Ss		900	500	400	4	20	All	1.0
Tba-228	MHwh1	06	Hm Yc	Ss		800	400	400	7	20	All	0.8
Tba-229	MHwh1	07	Ba Yc Cw	Hm Ss		900	500	400	4	20	All	1.0
Tba-230	MHwh1	08	Hm Yc	Hw		400	200	200	4	20	All	0.8
Tba-231	MHwh1	09	Yc Cw	Hw		800	500	400	4	20	All	0.8

Table A2: Stocking Standards for Wildlife Forage Areas

I.D. #	BEC Classification		Regeneration Guide (Notes 1, 2)						Regen Delay
			Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha) Note 3			
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	Broadleaf (p) or (a), as per footnotes	Target	MIN pa	MAX (Note 4)	(Max yrs)
Wildlife forage areas - Devil's club									
Tba-400	CWHvm1	08	Cw Ss^{12,13,15} Hw^{2,12} Ba	Hm		600	400	660	6
Tba-401	CWHvm2	08	Cw^{7} Ss^{12,15} Hw^{2,12} Ba	Hm		600	400	660	6
Tba-402	CWHws1	06	Cw Ss^{12,13,15} Hw^{2,12} Ba		Act^{a}	600	400	660	6
Tba-403	CWHws2	06	Cw^{7} Ss^{12} Hw^{2,12} Ba	Bl^{6}	Act^{a}	600	400	660	6
Wildlife forage areas - Skunk cabbage									
Tba-404	CWHvm1	14	Cw^{1} Yc^{1}	Pl^{1} Ba^{1} Hw^{1,12} Ss^{1,12}		400	200	440	6
Tba-405	CWHvm2	11	Cw^{1} Yc^{1}	Ba Hw^{1,12} Ss^{1,12} Hm^{1,12}		400	200	440	6
Tba-406	CWHws1	11	Cw^{1} Sx^{1,12,13}	Ba^{1} Hw^{1,12}	Act^{a}	400	200	440	6
Tba-407	CWHws2	11	Cw^{1} Sx^{1,12}	Ba^{1} Hw^{1,12}	Act^{a}	400	200	440	6
Wildlife forage areas - Salmonberry & red-osier dogwood									
Tba-408	CWHvm1	09	Ba^{1} Cw^{1} Hw^{2,12} Ss^{12,15}			500	200	550	6
Tba-409	CWHvm1	10	Cw^{1} Ss^{1,12,13,15}	Ba^{1}		500	200	550	6
Tba-410	CWHws1	07	Ba Cw Hw Sx^{12,13,15}		Act^{b}	500	200	550	6
Tba-411	CWHws1	08	Ba^{1} Cw^{1} Hw	Sx^{1,12,13,15}	Act^{b}	500	200	550	6
Tba-412	CWHws2	07	Ba Cw Hw Sx^{12,13,15}	Bl^{6}	Act^{b}	500	200	550	6
Tba-413	CWHws2	08	Ba^{1} Cw^{1} Hw	Bl^{6} Sx^{1,12,13,15}	Act^{b}	500	200	550	6

Note 1: Free-growing assessment, Tree Height - Same as the stocking standards for the ecosystem as described in Table A1.

Note 2: Minimum Inter-tree Spacing - As per section 3.2.2

Note 3: Well-Spaced stems - "Well spaced" does not apply to forage gaps when cluster management is identified as a stand level strategy in the site plan.

Note 4: Maximum stocking - If stand exceeds maximum density at free-growing, it is recommended *(but not obligatory)* that the stand be spaced back to this stocking level.

Table A3: Multiple-layer Stocking Standards

Target from Table A1 or A2 standards (stems/ha)	Layer**	Stocking (well-spaced stems/ ha)		
		Target preferred (p) & acceptable (a)	Minimum p & a	Minimum p
900	1	400	200	200
	2	500	300	250
	3	700	400	300
	4	900	500	400
800	1	300	150	150
	2	400	200	200
	3	600	300	300
	4	800	400	400
600	1	300	150	150
	2	400	200	200
	3	500	300	300
	4	600	400	400
500	1	200	100	100
	2	300	125	125
	3	300	150	150
	4	400	200	200
400	1	200	100	100
	2	300	125	125
	3	300	150	150
	4	400	200	200

***Stand Layer Definition**

Layer 1	Mature	trees >= 12.5 cm dbh
Layer 2	Pole	trees 7.5 cm to 12.4 cm dbh
Layer 3	Sapling	trees >= 1.3 m height to 7.4 cm dbh
Layer 4	Regeneration	trees < 1.3 m height

Section 3.2.2 applies to multi-layer stands for minimum inter-tree distance

Standards footnotes to "Broadleaf" species within Table A1	
a	Species is limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility, and subject to **Section 3.2.5 of this FSP**, may only be considered as "acceptable"
b	Species constitutes a productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option, and subject to **Section 3.2.5 of this FSP**, may be considered as "preferred"

Advisory footnotes to "Preferred" or "Acceptable" species within Tables A1 and A2	
1	Elevated microsites are preferred
2	Suitable on thick forest floors
3	Most suited to coarse-textured soils
4	Most suited to nutrient-medium sites
5	Most suited to southerly aspects
6	Suitable on cold air drainage sites
7	Most suited to lower elevations of biogeoclimatic unit
8	Most suited to upper elevations of biogeoclimatic unit
9	Most suited to southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit
10	n/a
11	Risk of heavy browsing by deer
12	Risk of porcupine damage
13	Restrict to a maximum of 20% of preferred well-spaced stocking
14	Restrict to maximum of 20% of total preferred + acceptable well-spaced stocking
15	Risk of weevil damage
16	Restrict to a maximum of 25% of preferred well-spaced stocking
17	n/a
18	Suitable as a minor species (e.g. less than 30%) in salal-dominated sites
19	Restrict to a maximum of 50% of preferred well-spaced stocking

BEC - Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification	
CWH Coastal Western Hemlock zone	**MH Mountain Hemlock zone**
vh2 very wet hypermaritime subzone, central variant	mm1 moist maritime subzone, windward variant
vm very wet maritime subzone	mm2 moist maritime subzone, leeward variant
vm1 very wet maritime subzone, submontane variant	mmp moist maritime subzone, parkland variant
vm2 very wet maritime subzone, montane variant	wh1 wet hypermaritime subzone – windward variant
wm wet maritime subzone	whp wet hypermaritime subzone – parkland variant
ws1 wet submaritime subzone, submontane variant	
ws2 wet submaritime subzone, montane variant	

Conifer Tree Species		Broadleaf Tree Species
"Ba" means amabalis fir	"Pl" means lodgepole pine;	"Act" means black cottonwood;
"Bl" means subalpine fir;	"Ss" means sitka spruce;	"At" means trembling aspen;
"Cw" means western red cedar;	"Sx" or "Sxs" means hybrid or interior spruce;	"Dr" means red alder
"Hm" means mountain hemlock;	"Yc" means yellow cedar.	"Ep" means common paper birch;
"Hw" means western hemlock;		

The terms Ss, Sx and Sxs are used interchangeably as the terms are a reflection of the seed registration and not indicative of the genetic material.